

Chapter 3:

Maternal and Child Health

“Children are natural mimics who act like their parents despite every effort to teach them good manners.”

Anonymous

“Familiarity breeds contempt--and children.”

Mark Twain

Maternal and Child Health

Did You Know?

- The birth rate for Greene County has decreased from 13.5 births per 1,000 population in 1990 to 12.7 in the year 2002.
- 19.2% of Greene County mothers who gave birth in 2002 reported smoking cigarettes during pregnancy.
- 32.4% of births in Greene County in 2002 were to unmarried mothers.
- 49.6% of new mothers were on Medicaid in 2002.
- The percent of overweight mothers giving birth in Greene County has increased from 19.3% in 1990 to 33.1% in 2002.
- An average of 494 child abuse and neglect incidents per year were reported from 1998 to 2002 in Greene County.

Maternal and Child Health

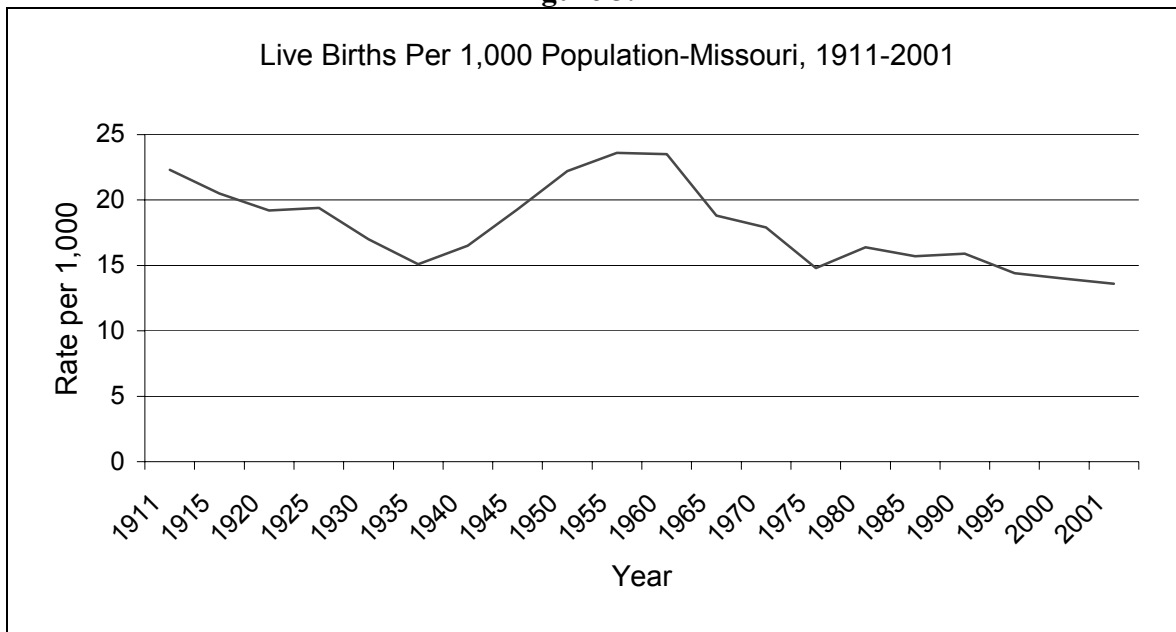
Maternal and child health issues are of great importance as healthier mothers, infants, and children contribute to the continued overall health of the community. Infants and children who are exposed to alcohol, tobacco, child abuse, and poor nutrition may develop detrimental health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, and obesity early in life. Because of this, severe chronic diseases such as heart disease can develop at younger ages leading to a decreased life expectancy.

A variety of maternal and child health issues such as teen pregnancy, infant deaths, poverty, child abuse, and maternal tobacco and alcohol use are examined in this chapter. These issues are very important and can have severe consequences for the overall health of our community. Healthier children and mothers can ultimately result in a healthier, happier, and more productive community.

Birth Rates and Trends

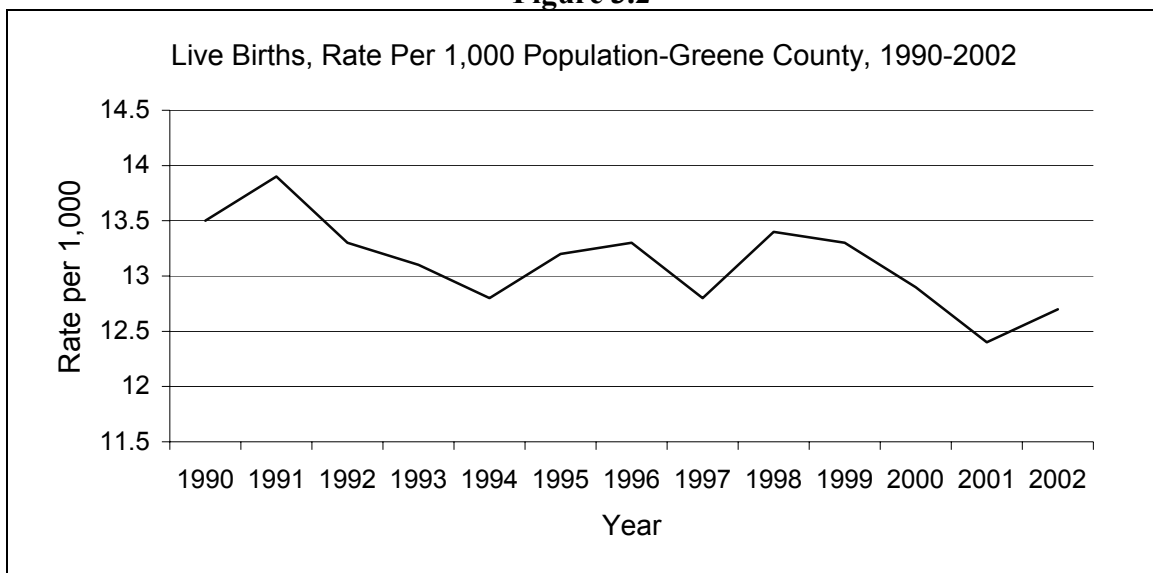
Figure 3.1 displays the trend in the rate of Missouri live births from 1911 to 2001. The birth rate for Greene County in Figure 3.2 indicates an overall decreasing trend from 13.5 births per 1,000 in 1990 to 12.7 in 2002.

Figure 3.1



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

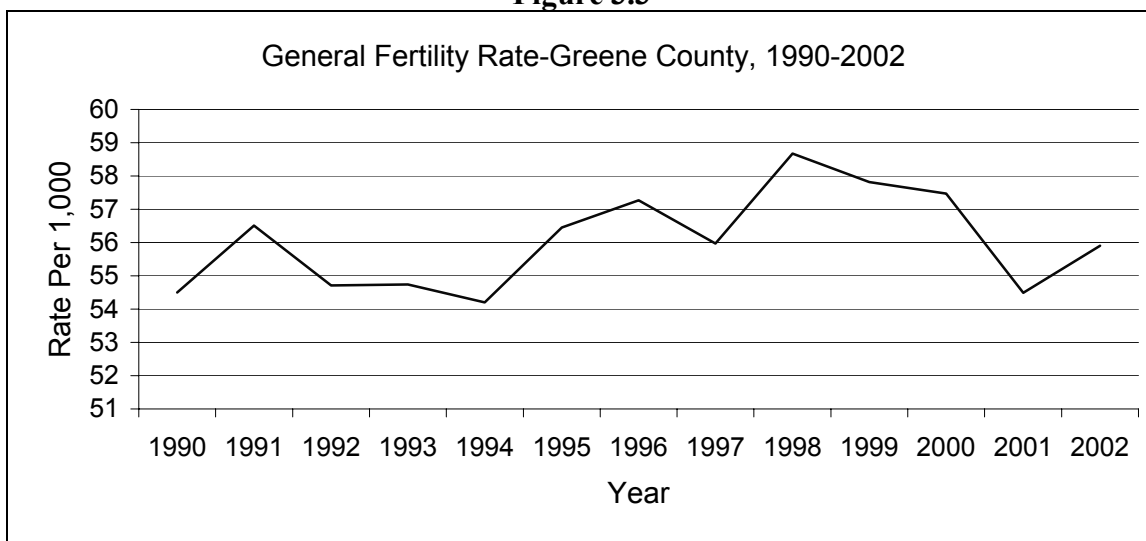
Figure 3.2



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

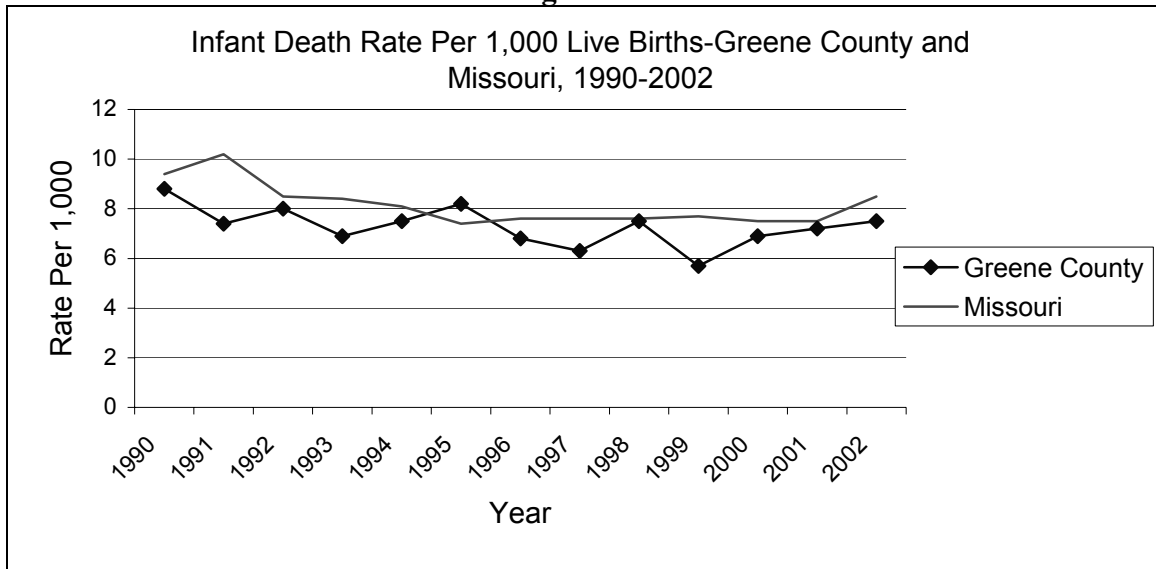
The *General Fertility Rate* refers to the total number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 for a given year. The General Fertility Rate for Greene County indicated a slight increasing trend overall from 1990 to 2002, while infant death rates for Greene County have increased slightly from a 1999 low of 5.7 infant deaths per 1,000 births (Figures 3.3 and 3.4).

Figure 3.3



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.4



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Table 3.1

Birth Characteristics -Greene County, Six Year Means and 2002 Values			
	1990-1995	1996-2001	2002
Crude Birth Rate	13.3	13.0	12.7
General Fertility Rate	55.2	57.0	55.9
Infant Death, Rate Per 1,000 Births	7.8	6.7	7.5
Fetal Deaths, Percent of Live Births	0.6	0.5	0.4
Neonatal Death Rate Per 1,000 Births	4.8	4.9	4.9

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

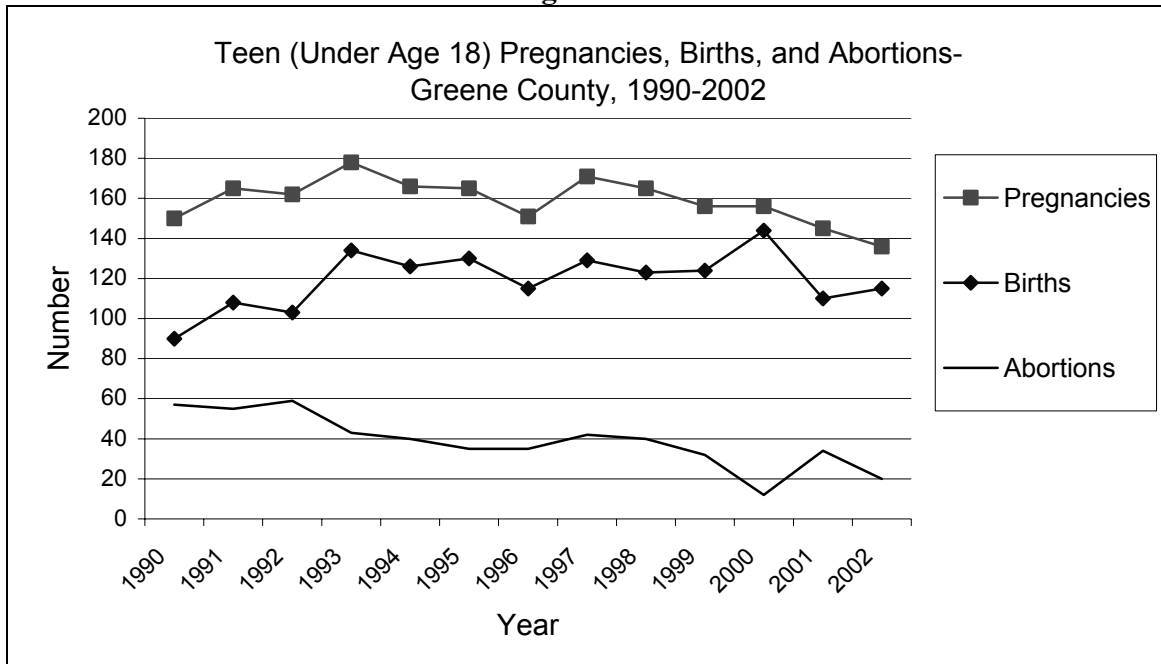
A comparison of six-year means is presented in Table 3.1. This comparison provides an indication of the average rates during the two periods as compared to the 2002 values. Infant deaths are calculated by the number of deaths that occur during the first year of life. Fetal deaths are classified as those deaths that occur at 20 or more weeks of gestation. This rate was lower in 2002 than the six-year means from 1996 to 2001 and 1990 to 1995. Neonatal deaths are classified as those deaths that occur from birth through the first 28 days of life. The neonatal death rate for 2002 was consistent with the calculated six-year means for the county.

Teen Pregnancy and Abortion

Figure 3.5 displays the rate of abortions compared to pregnancies for teenagers less than 18 years of age. The number of yearly abortions for those under 18 years of age has decreased significantly since 1990 resulting in an increase in the number of teenage births. Figure 3.6 indicates the proportion of births and abortions for those under the age of 18. Twenty-five percent of teen pregnancies (under age 18) resulted in abortion in Greene County from 1990 to 2002. Because more teenage girls are choosing to give

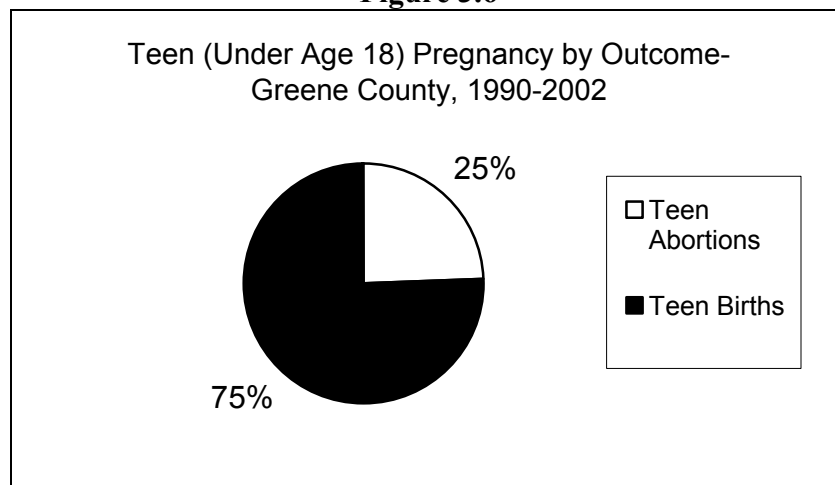
birth, these mothers under the age of 18 represent a larger percentage of total live births for Greene County (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.5



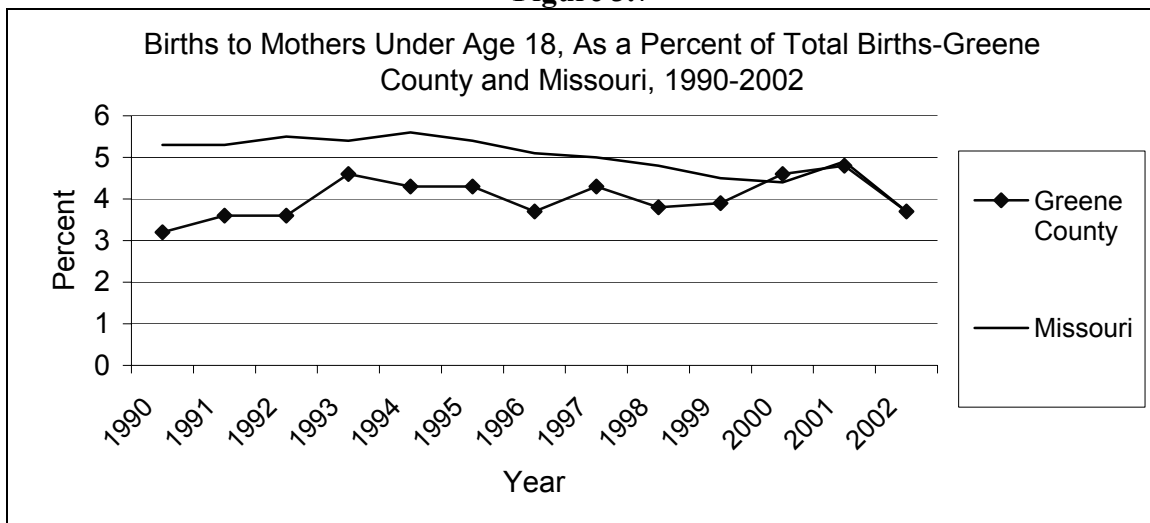
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.6



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; n=2,053

Figure 3.7



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Characteristics of Live Births

The percent of expectant mothers who smoke has declined from 25.6% of total live births in 1990 to 19.2% in 2002 (Figure 3.8). The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) participants reported a higher percentage of smoking, with 31% of expectant mothers smoking in 2001 and 29.5% in 2002. Table 3.2 also shows that 33% of WIC mothers smoked cigarettes post-partum.

The WIC program offers nutritional and educational support for expectant mothers and their children up to the age of 5 years. Other services provided by the program include screenings for lead poisoning and anemia, monitoring of infant growth, education and support for breast feeding, and childhood immunizations. This program is not a welfare program and offers education and services for expectant mothers with incomes below 185% of the Federal Poverty Levels.

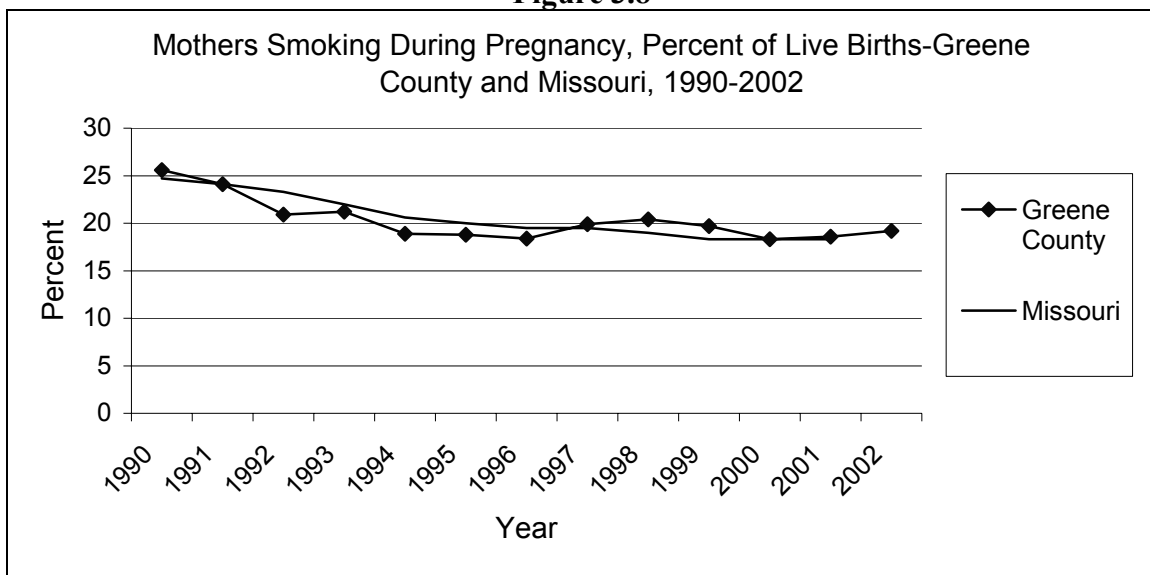
In Figure 3.9, the decrease in maternal alcohol consumption in Greene County is shown from the early 1990's. Maternal alcohol consumption has increased two consecutive years since 2000 in Greene County.

Table 3.2

Percent of WIC Mothers Smoking-Greene County, 2001-2002		
	2001	2002
Prenatal Smoking	31.0	29.5
Breast Feeding and Smoking	15.0	16.0
Post-Partum Smoking	31.0	33.0

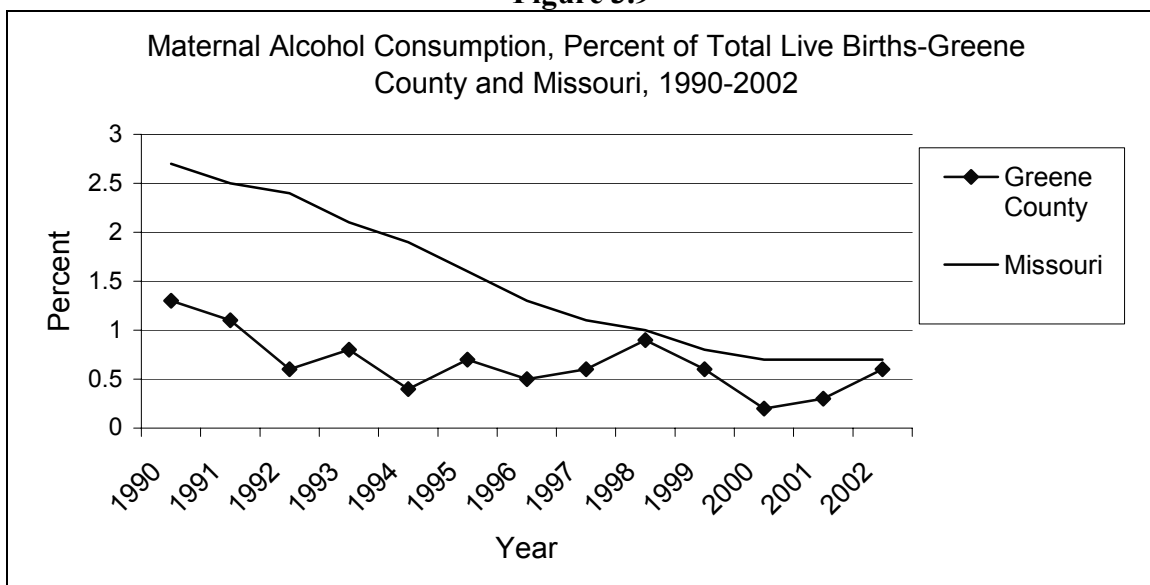
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.8



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

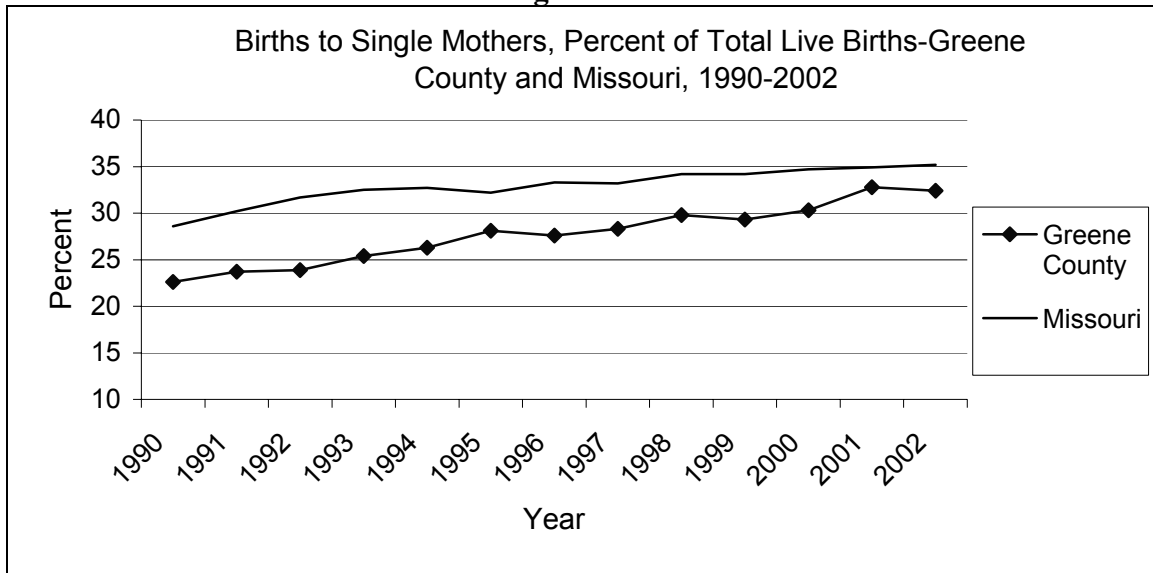
Figure 3.9



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The percent of births to unmarried mothers has increased in Greene County since 1990. Figure 3.10 indicates that the percent of total births of unmarried mothers was 32.4% in 2002, compared to 22.6% in 1990.

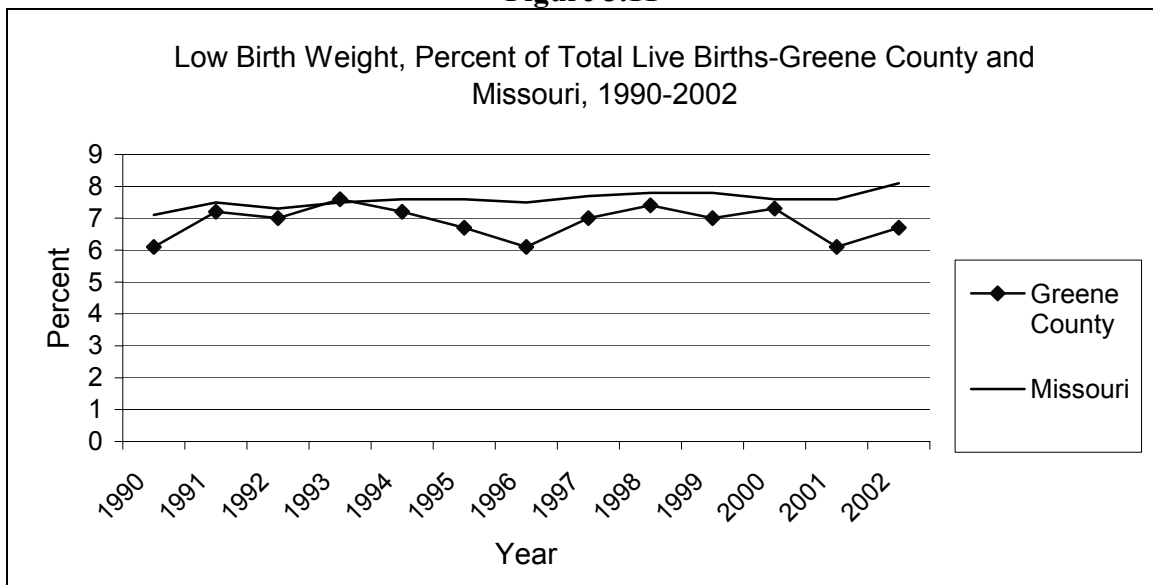
Figure 3.10



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The percentage of low birth weight births, defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces), has remained between 6% and 8% since 1990 in Greene County (Figure 3.11).

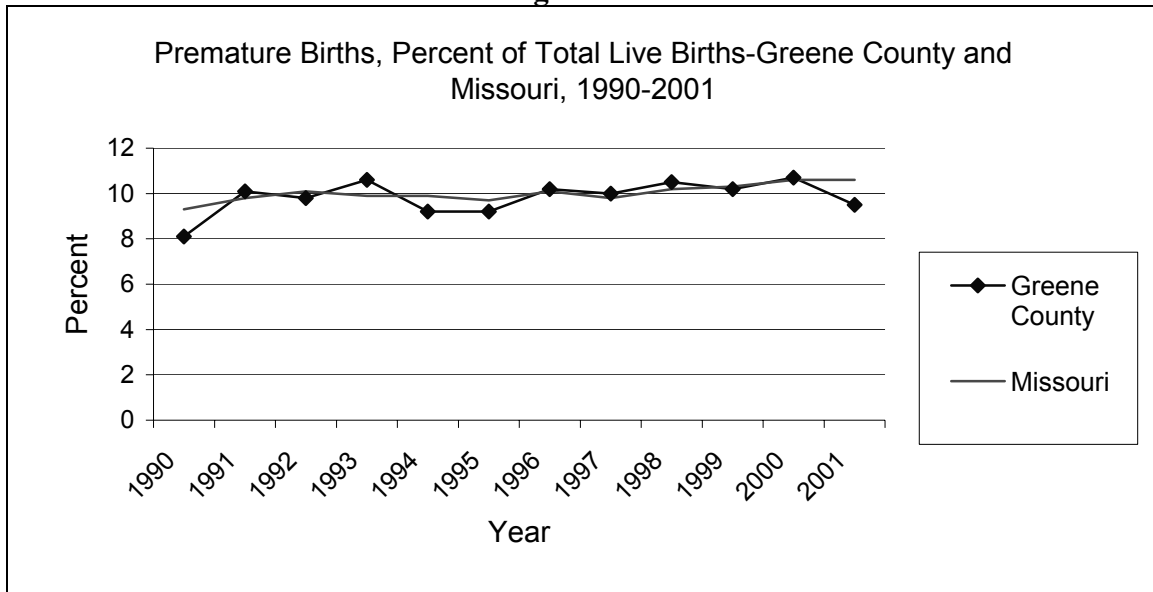
Figure 3.11



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

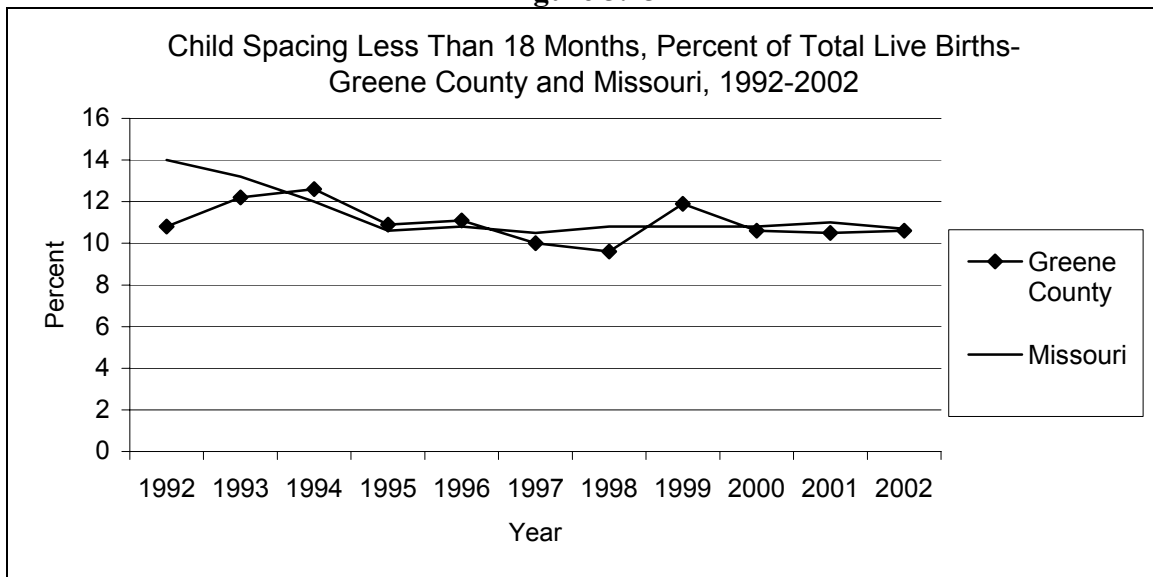
Figure 3.12 shows the percent of premature births recorded in Greene County. Premature births are defined as those births at less than 37 weeks gestation. The percent of premature births in Greene County and Missouri has been similar since 1990 without many fluctuations.

Figure 3.12



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.13

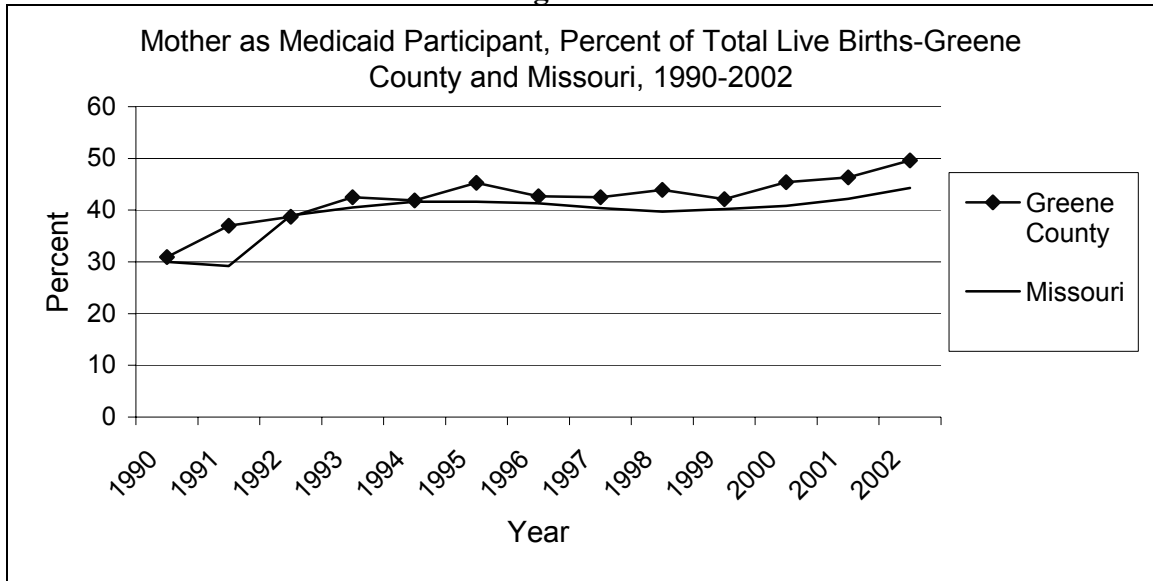


Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The percent of births spaced less than 18 months apart has fluctuated since 1992 with 10.7% of total live births in the year 2002. Child spacing is important, as research has shown that increasing child spacing beyond 2 years increases the likelihood of healthier infants and mothers. In particular, mothers are more likely to avoid anemia and other nutritional deficiencies, death during childbirth, and third trimester bleeding.

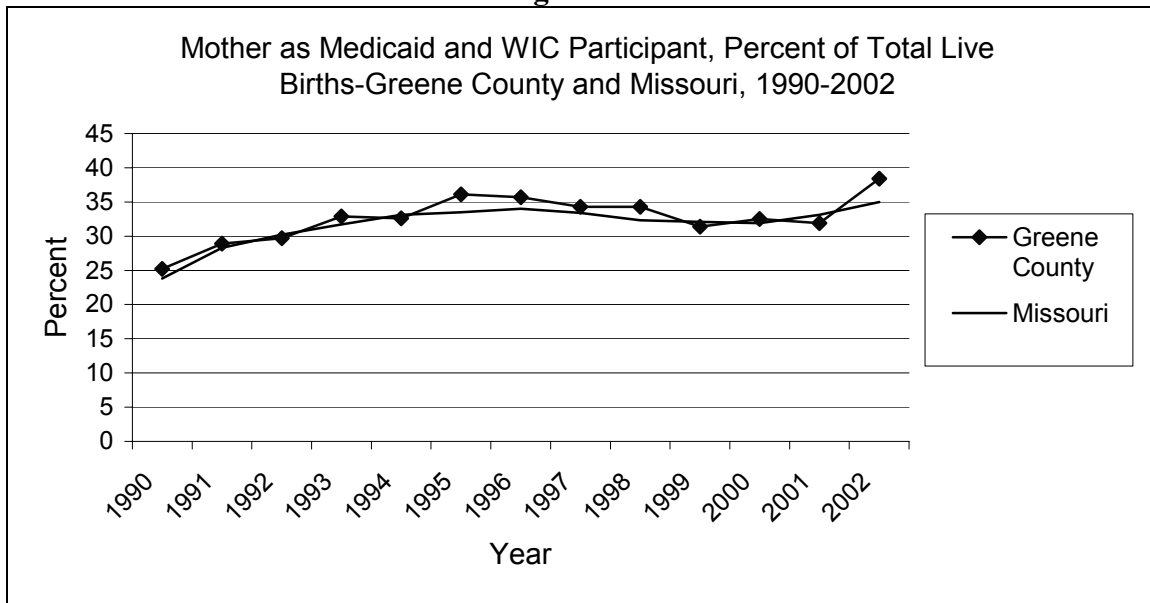
The number of mothers on Medicaid has increased from 30.0% in 1990 to 46.3% in 2002 (Figure 3.14). Figures 3.14 to 3.17 display the percentage of mothers on programs such as Medicaid, WIC, and food stamps.

Figure 3.14



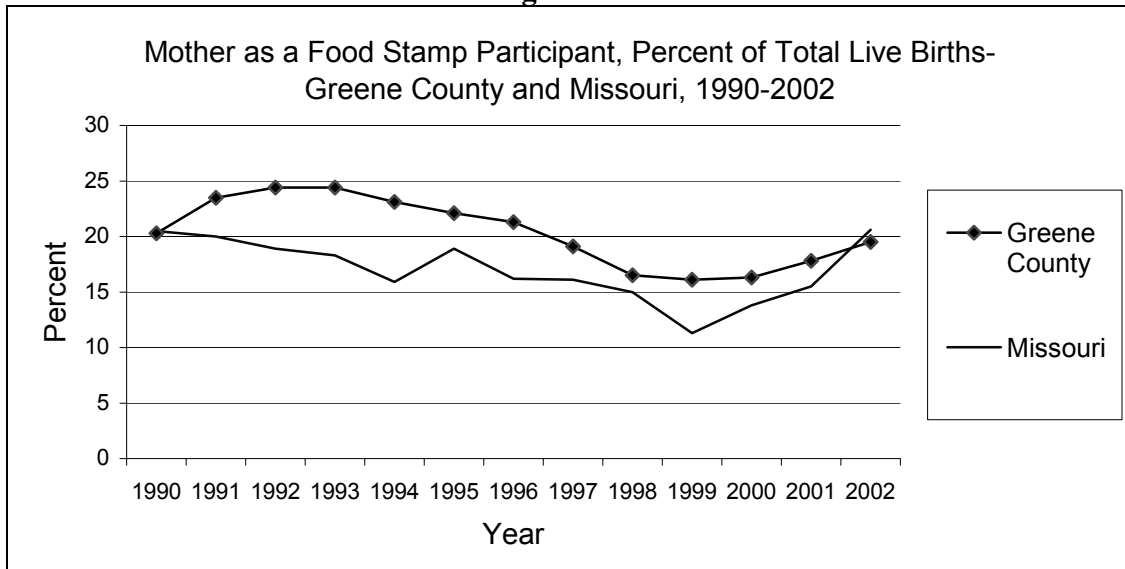
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.15



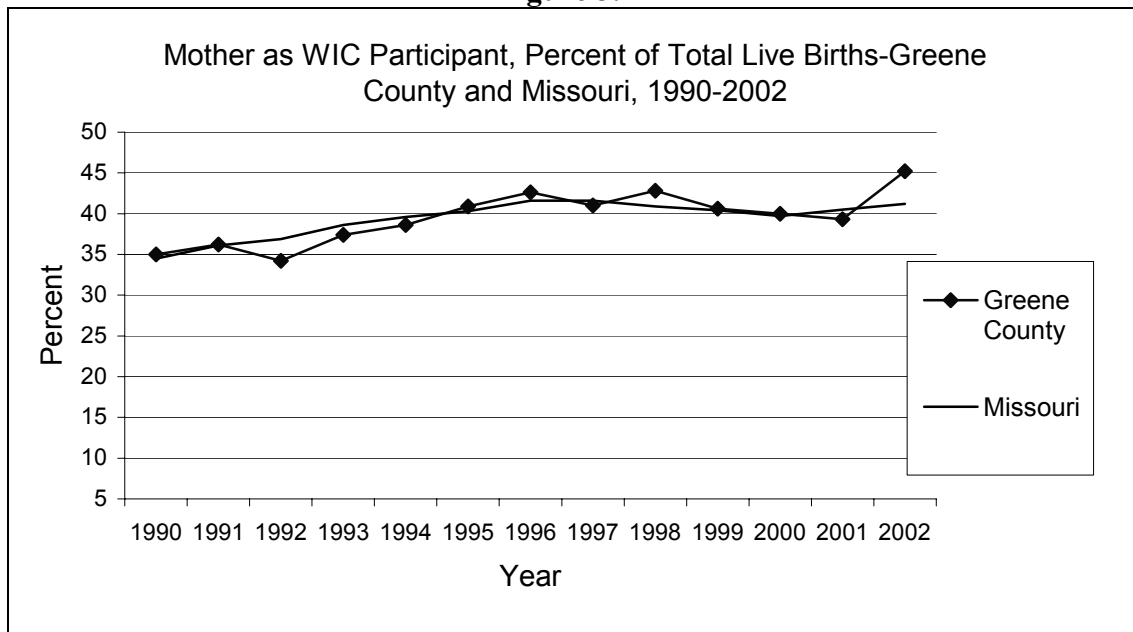
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.16



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

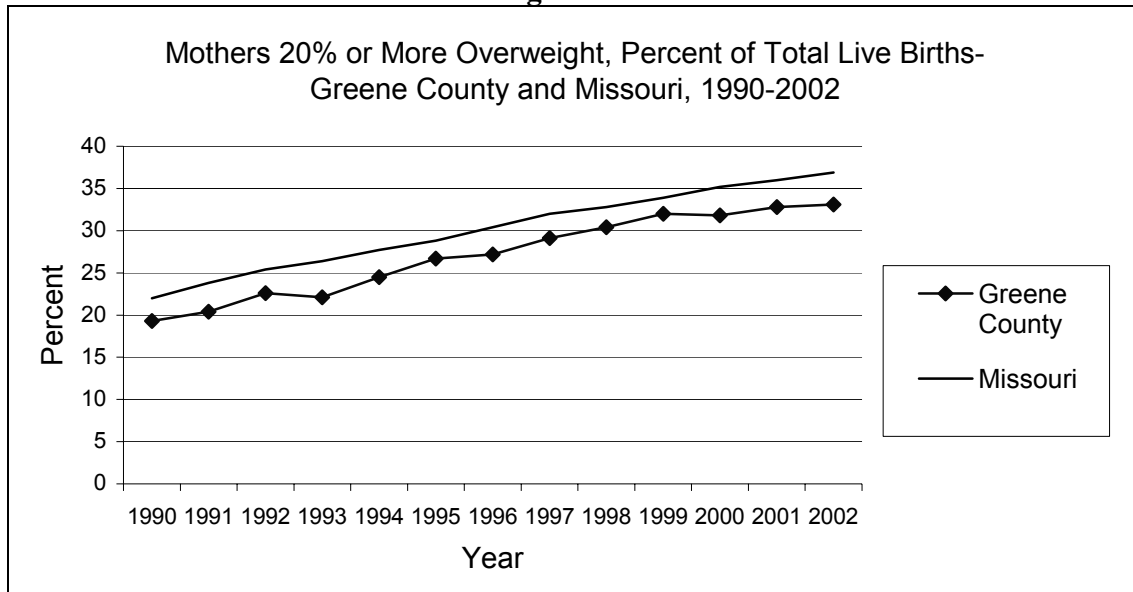
Figure 3.17



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The percent of mothers who are overweight in Greene County increased from 19.3% in 1990 to 33.1% by 2002 (Figure 3.18). This coincides with recent national statistics that indicate the number of those who are overweight and obese is increasing among every segment of the population. Table 3.3 lists information on overweight mothers, infants, and children who are WIC participants. This data indicates that a significant percentage of WIC mothers and children are overweight or have dietary risks.

Figure 3.18



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

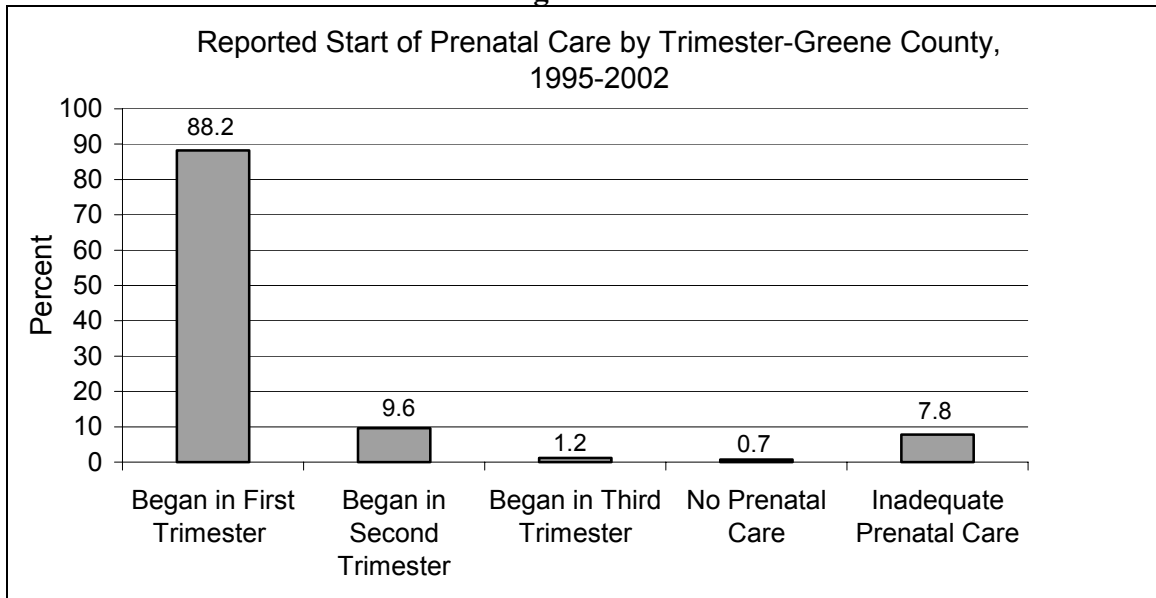
Table 3.3

Characteristics of WIC Participants-Greene County, 2001 and 2002			
	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Average (%)
Postpartum Overweight and Obese Mothers:	54.0	55.0	54.5
Mothers Failing to Meet Dietary Guidelines:			
Prenatal	91.0	88.5	89.8
Breast Feeding	90.0	95.5	92.8
Postpartum	91.0	93.5	92.3
Over-Weight:			
Infants	9.0	3.0	6.0
Children	32.0	33.0	32.5
Infants With Dietary Risks:	38.0	34.5	36.3

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

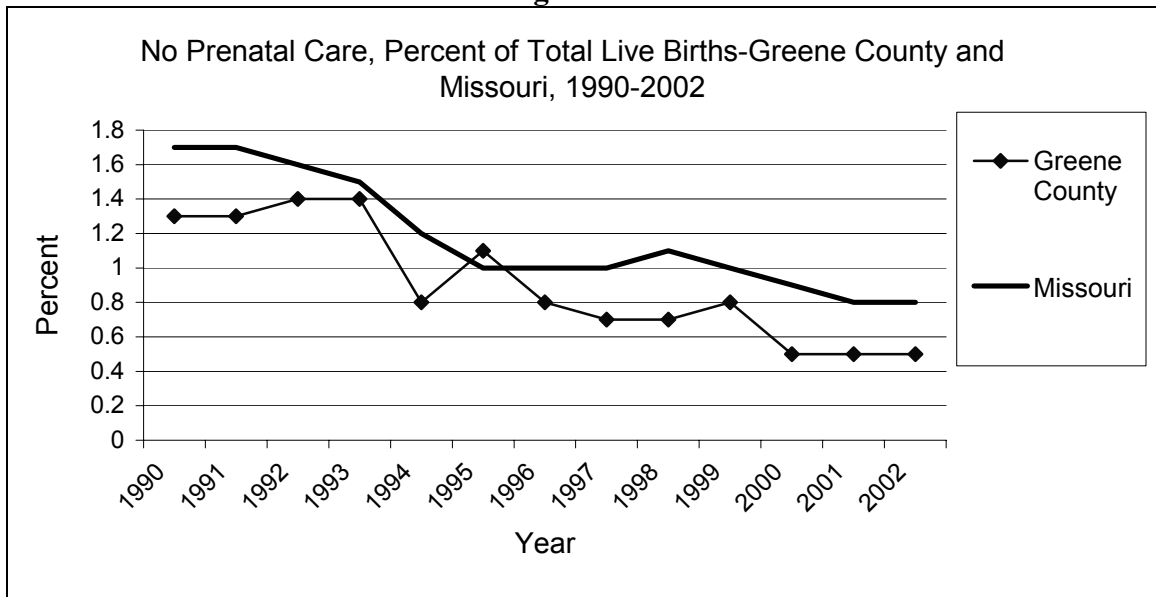
Characteristics of prenatal care for Greene County are shown in Figures 3.19, 3.20 and 3.21. Of live births in Greene County, 88.2% reported prenatal care beginning in the first trimester from 1995 to 2002. The percent of births in which no prenatal care was received decreased to 0.5% in 2000 and has remained at that level (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.19



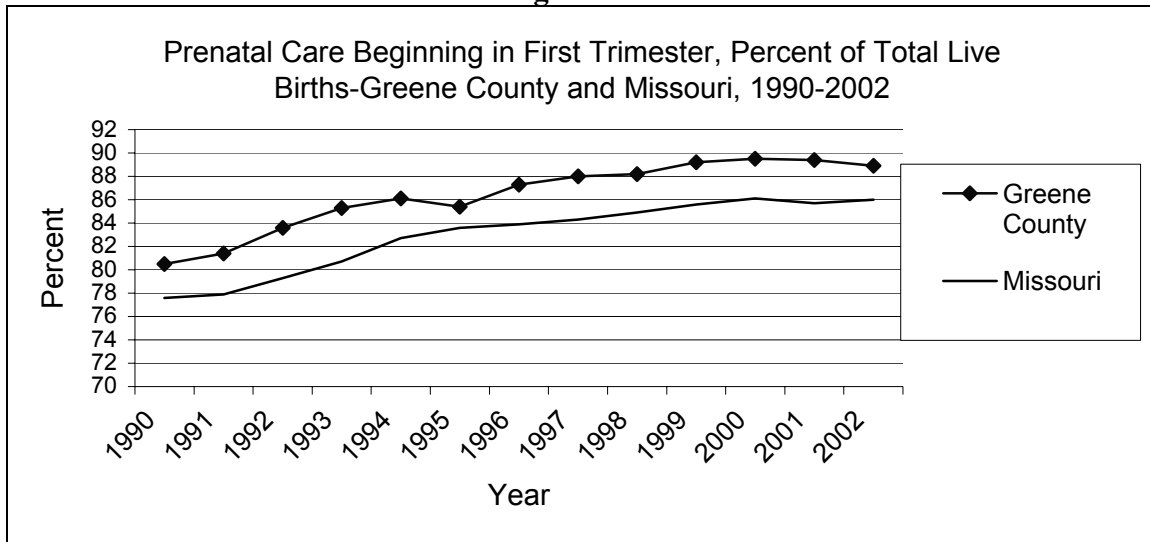
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.20



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.21



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Table 3.4 provides six-year means for various maternal and births characteristics in Greene County. Several important changes have occurred in 2002 compared to the 1996 to 2001 mean. Some of these changes included increases in out-of-wedlock births, and mothers on WIC and/or Medicaid.

Table 3.4

Maternal and Birth Characteristics as Percentages of Total Births-Greene County, Six-Year Means and 2002 Values			
	1990-1995	1996-2001	2002
Births to Mothers Under 18	3.9	4.2	3.7
Expectant Mothers Smoking	21.6	19.2	19.2
Maternal Alcohol Consumption	0.8	0.5	0.6
Out-of-Wedlock Birth Rate	25.0	29.7	32.4
Low Birth Weight	7.0	6.8	6.4
Mother as Medicaid Participant	39.4	43.8	49.6
Child Spacing Less Than 18 Months	11.9	10.6	10.6
Mother as Medicaid and WIC Participant	30.9	33.4	38.4
No Prenatal Care	1.3	0.7	0.5
Number of Abortions	700	542	435
Rate of Abortion Per 1,000 Live Births	239.5	175.4	141.1

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Breastfeeding is important for promoting and protecting the health of mothers and infants. Studies have found that breastfed infants are less prone to suffer from allergies, infection, and diarrhea. Breastfeeding also contributes to the physical development of the infant, while lowering certain health risks of the mother. Table 3.5 shows the percent of WIC mothers who have breastfed in Greene County as compared to Missouri.

Table 3.5

Percent of WIC Participant Mothers Breast Feeding-Greene County and Missouri, 2000-2002		
	Greene	Missouri
Ever Breast Feed	57.5	48.2
Fully, At Time of Survey	21.2	17.2
Partially, At Time of Survey	16.0	15.8

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Early Child Health and Social Programs

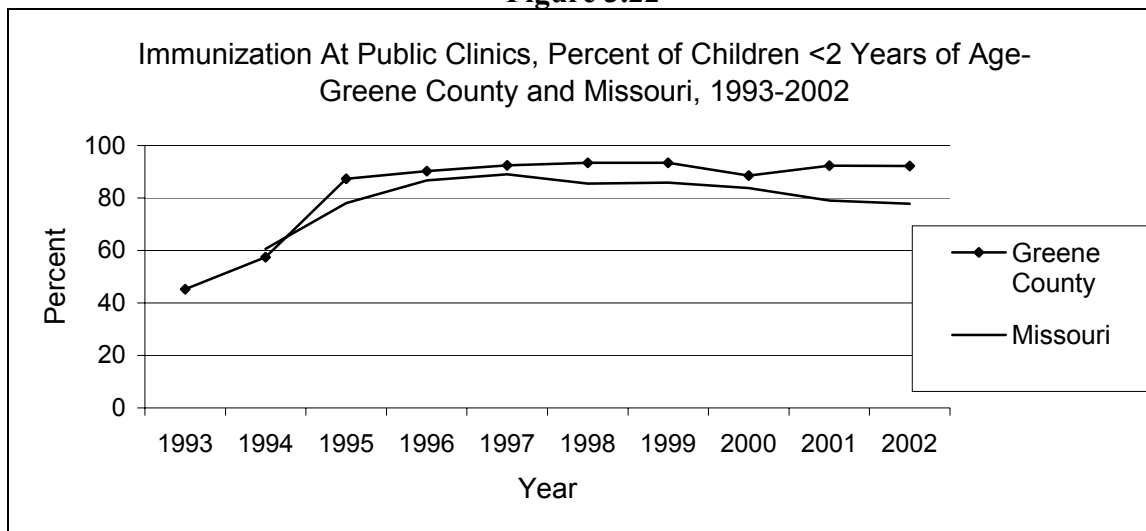
Some programs that provide family support are cited in Table 3.6. These programs indicate that from 1998 to 2002 an increasing number of children were receiving food stamps and subsidized childcare. Also, an increasing number of parents in the county were paying child support through the state system.

Table 3.6

Family Support Indicators-Greene County, 1998-2002					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Parents Paying Child Support in State System (%)	37.4	51.8	64.9	64.9	--
Children Receiving Food Stamps (%)	21.2	21.2	21.6	24.2	27.0
Births to Mothers Without a High School Diploma (%)	17.3	17.8	17.6	17.4	18.2
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care	1,510	--	--	1,712	1,712
Rate of Out of Home Placement Entries (per 1,000)	6.1	4.8	6.1	8.6	4.2

Source: Missouri Kids Count

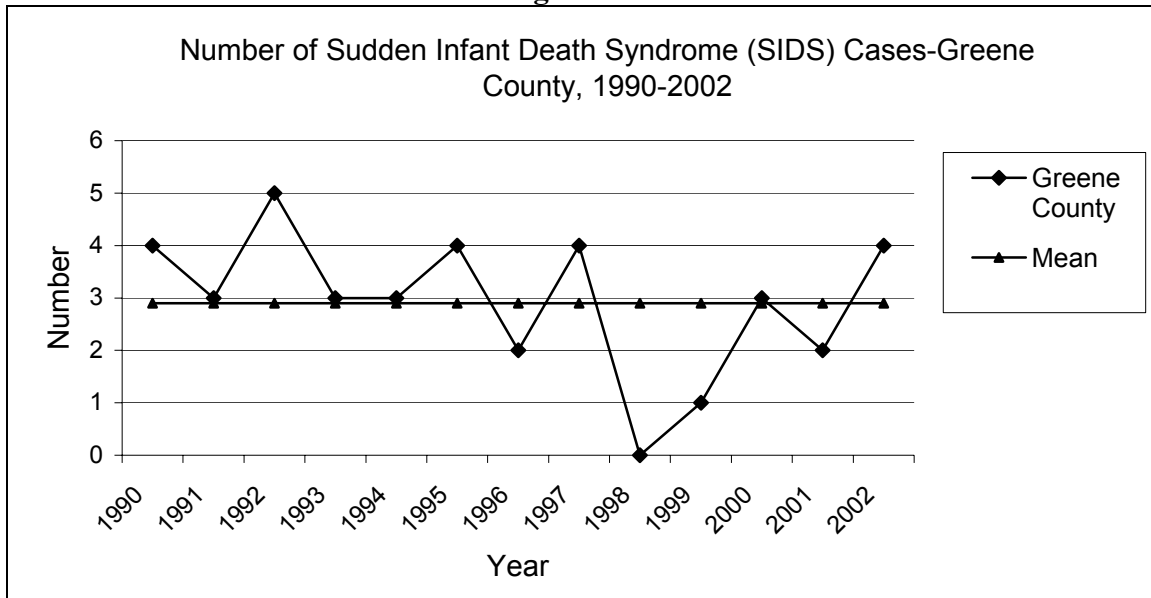
Figure 3.22 illustrates the percent of children who were immunized in public clinics from 1993 to 2002. The percent of children under 2 years of age who were immunized has remained stable from 1995 to 2002 in Greene County. As of 2002, the percent of children who were immunized in Greene County was 92.2% as compared to the Missouri percent of 77.8%.

Figure 3.22

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The numbers of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) cases are plotted from 1990 to 2002 in Figure 3.23. A decrease below the mean was observed in 1998, but the number of SIDS deaths has since increased above the mean.

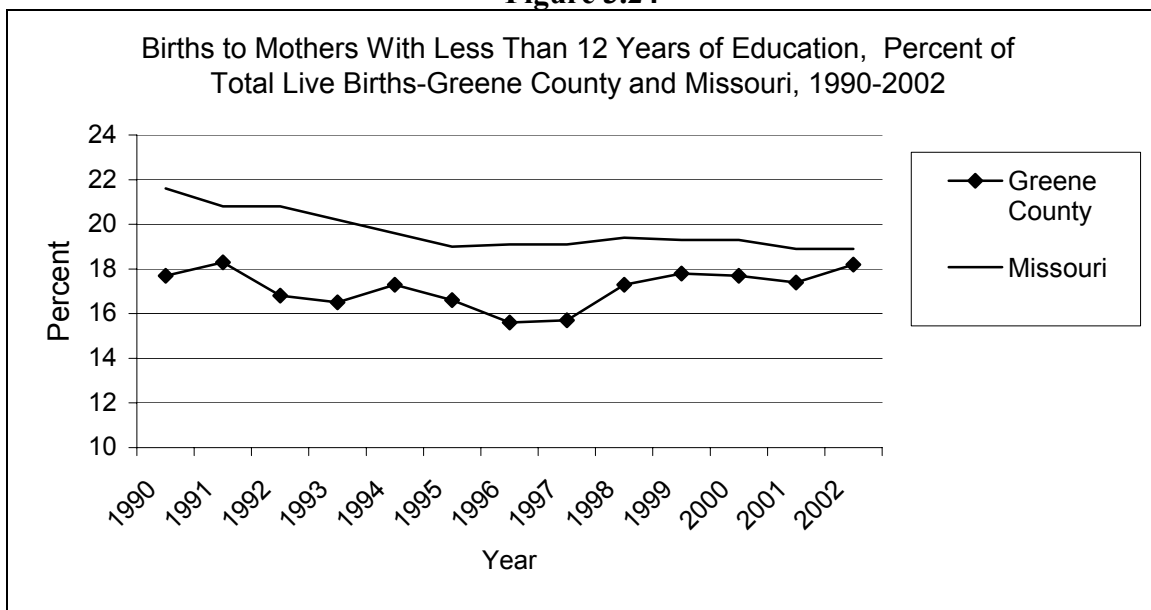
Figure 3.23



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Another important factor that impacts child health is the educational attainment of the mother. Figure 3.24 displays the percent of mothers with less than 12 years of education. Greene County has a lower percent than the state, but this gap has narrowed since 1997.

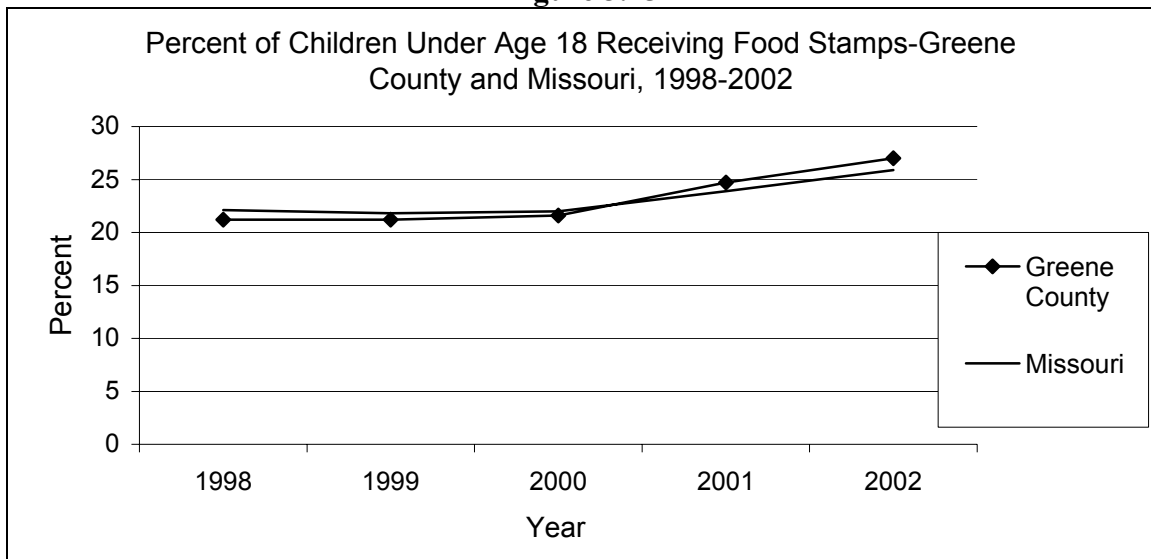
Figure 3.24



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

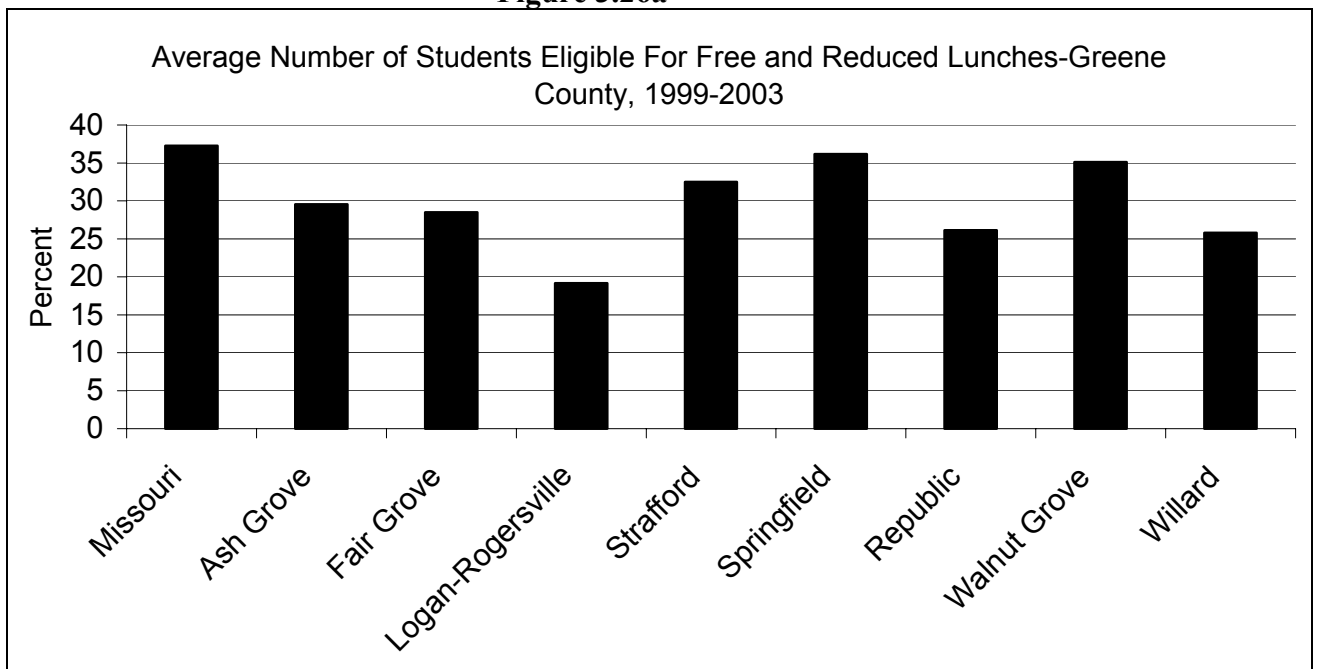
The percentages of children in Greene County who are enrolled in free or reduced lunch, food stamps, and Medicaid/ MC+ programs are shown in Figures 3.25, 3.26a, 3.26b, and 3.27. In a comparison of percentages of children enrolled in the free and reduced lunch during 2003, the Greene County school districts had 34% of students eligible compared to the Missouri percent of 38% (Figure 3.26b). The number of children enrolled in Medicaid/MC+ in Greene County and Missouri has increased since 1997 and has surpassed the state rate (Figure 3.27).

Figure 3.25



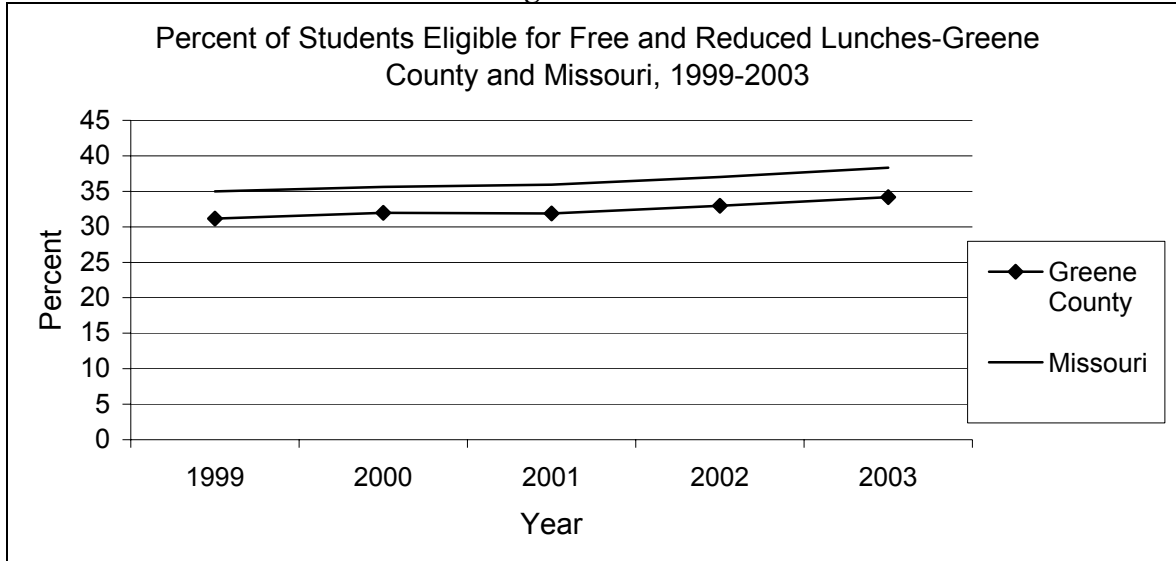
Source: Every Kid Counts

Figure 3.26a



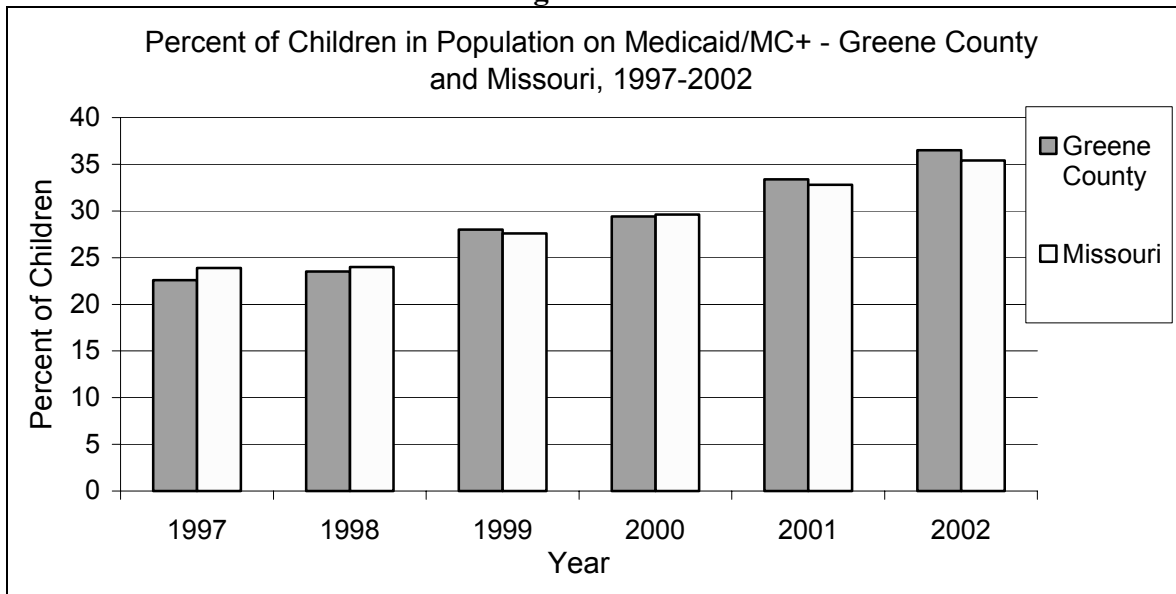
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Figure 3.26b



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Figure 3.27

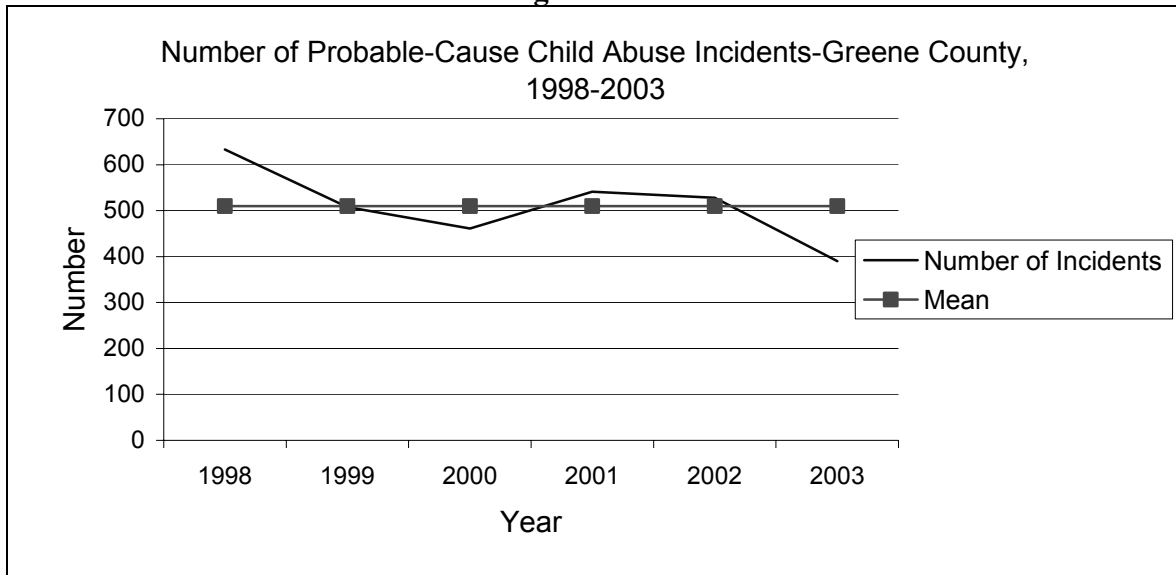


Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Child Abuse and Neglect

From 1998 to 2002 the number of probable-cause incidents of child abuse and neglect investigated by the Department of Social Services fluctuated greatly. Figure 3.28 illustrates that from 1998 to 2002 the number of incidents fluctuated slightly, with a decrease in the number of cases substantiated in 2003. The mean number of incidents during this time was 510 incidents per year.

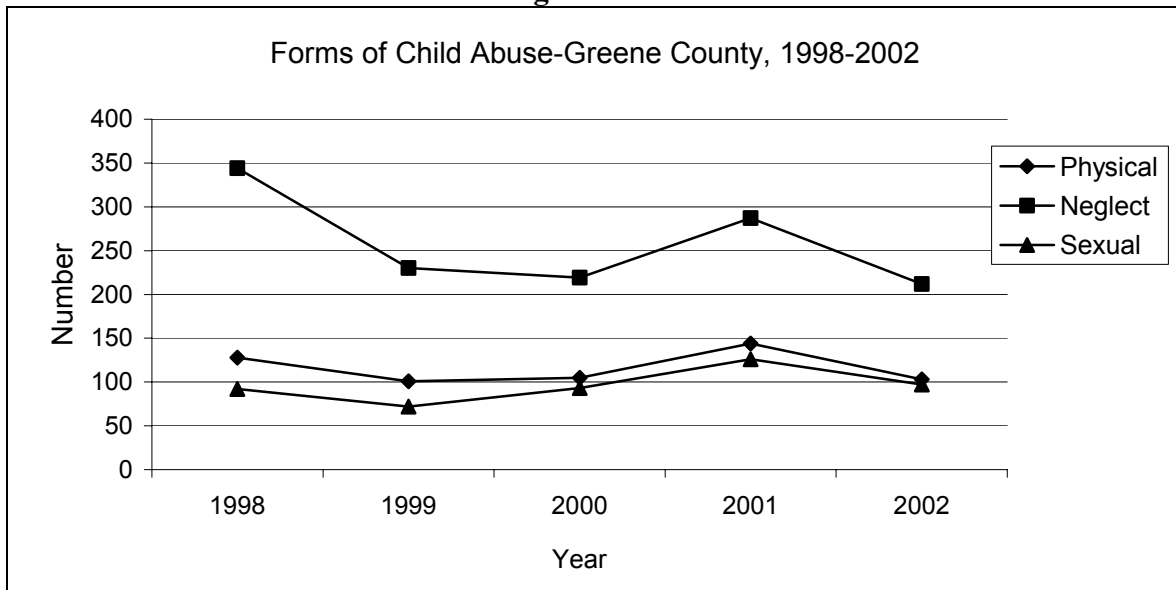
Figure 3.28



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, DFS, Children's Services Annual Report

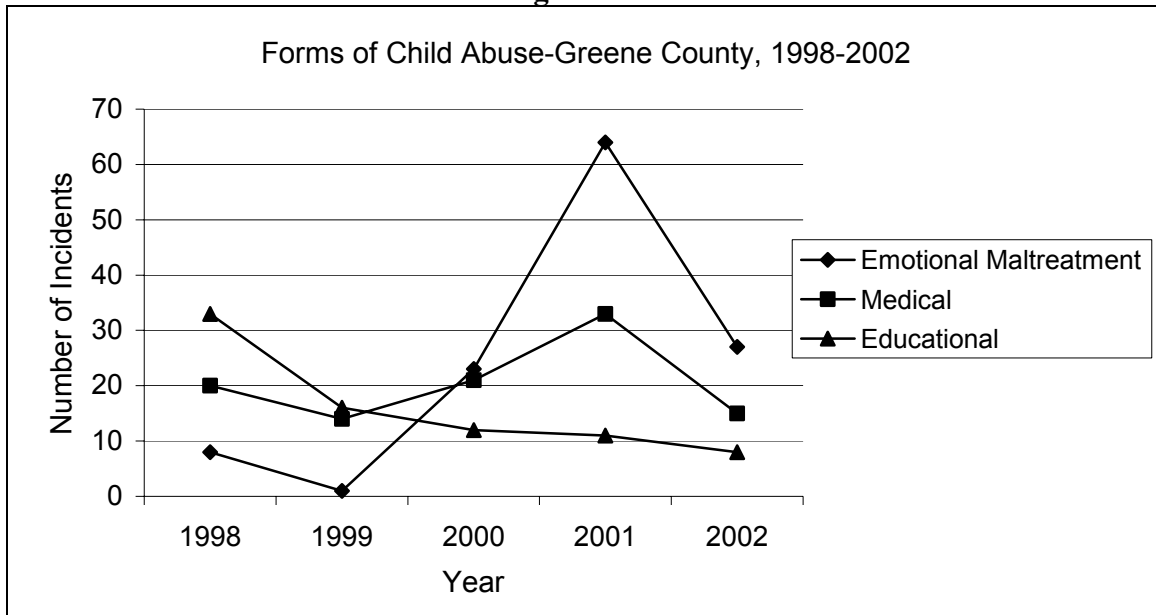
Figures 3.29 and 3.30 illustrate the trends that have occurred from 1998 to 2002 concerning various types of abuse and neglect.

Figure 3.29



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

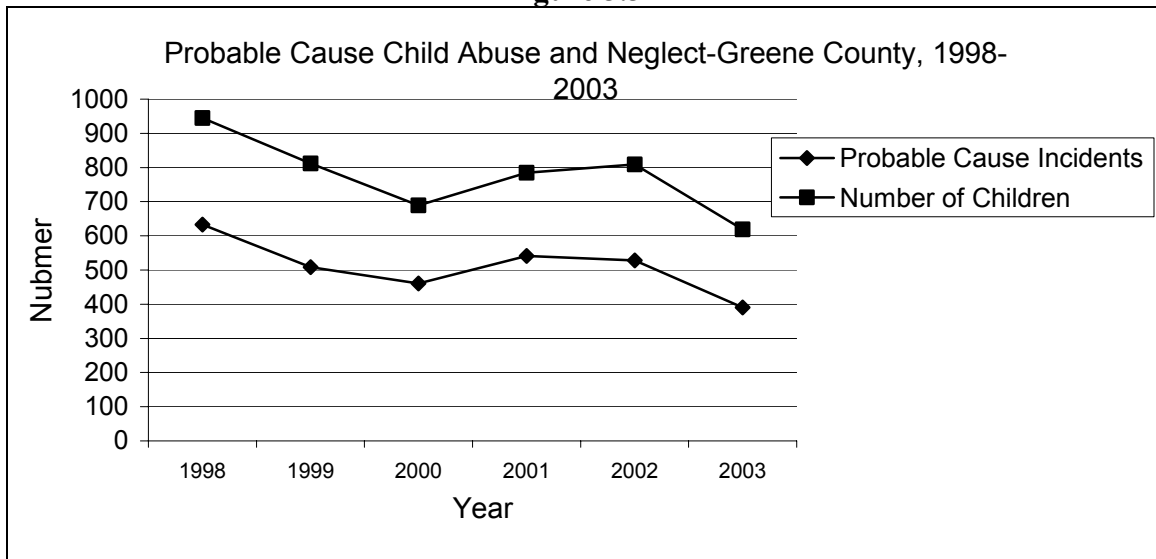
Figure 3.30



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

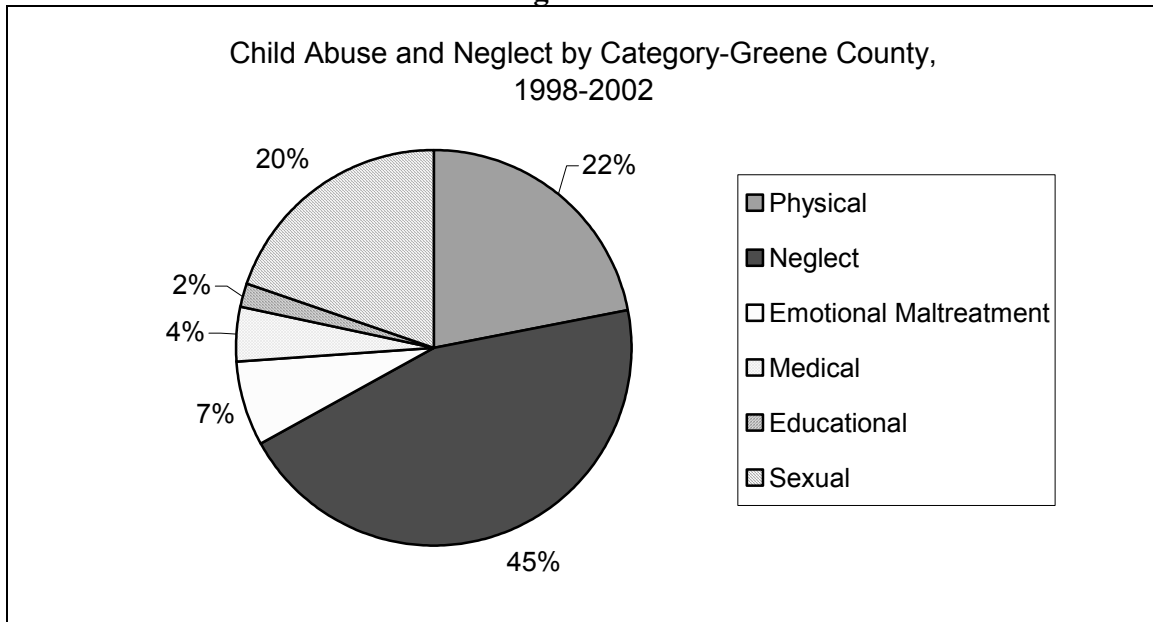
The numbers of probable-cause child abuse and neglect incidents and the number of children involved are illustrated in Figure 3.31 for Greene County. The trend for Greene County indicates that the numbers of complaints has decreased overall from 1998. In 2003, over 600 children in Greene County were identified as being victims of abuse and neglect.

Figure 3.31



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, DFS, Children's Services Annual Report

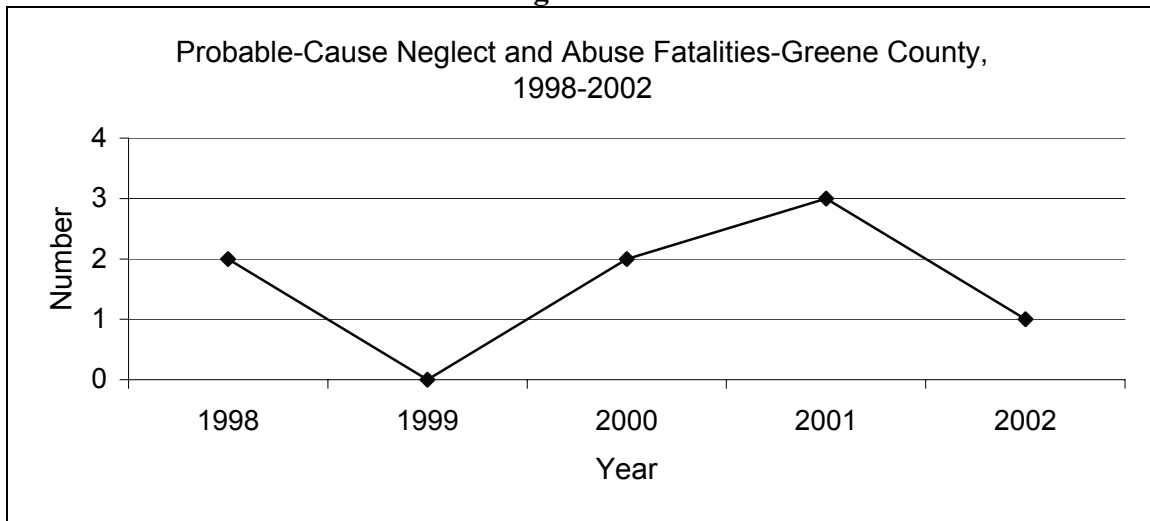
Figure 3.32



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; n=2234

A comparison of child abuse and neglect categories is illustrated in Figure 3.32. Most of the incidents in Greene County involved issues of neglect (45%, n= 352). The second most prevalent type of abuse was physical (22%, n=718), followed by sexual abuse (20%, n=316). The number of fatalities due to child abuse and neglect are plotted in Figure 3.33.

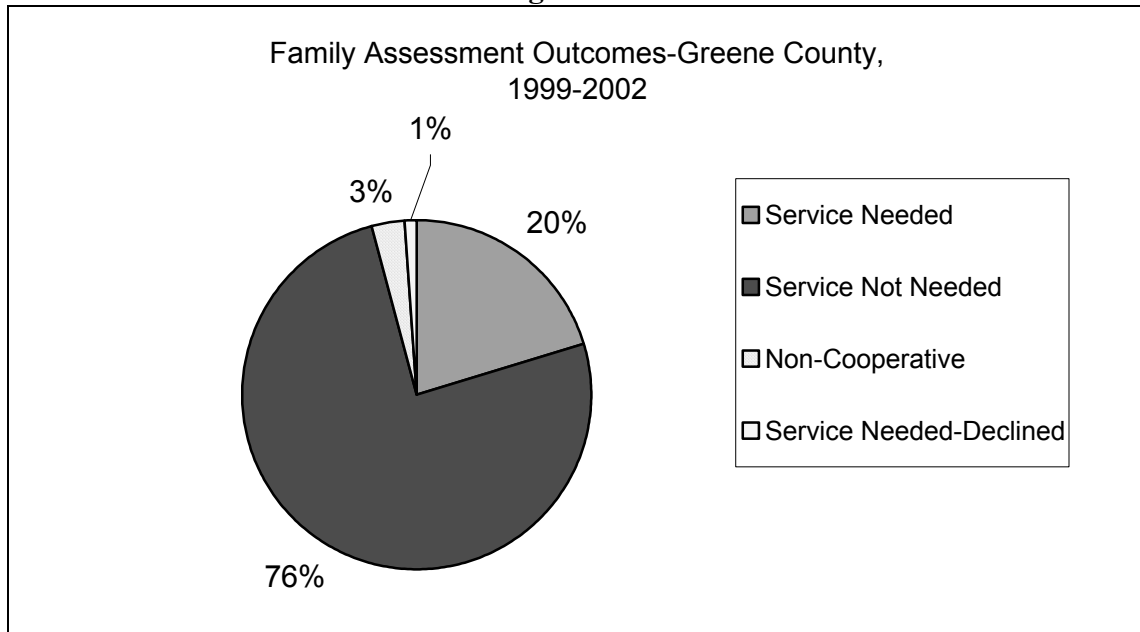
Figure 3.33



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

The percentages of family assessment outcomes from 1999 to 2002 are shown in Figure 3.34. Of the family assessments in Greene County, 76% resulted in services not being needed at that time, while 20% of the assessments resulted in the determination that services were needed.

Figure 3.34

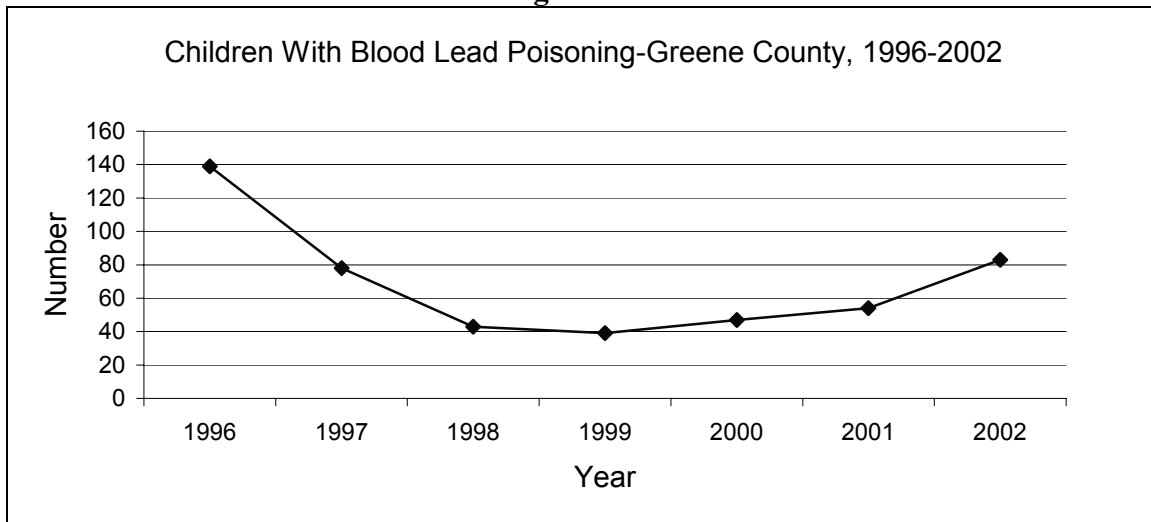


Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; n=4,521

Child Health Issues

The number of children with identified blood lead poisoning has decreased substantially since 1996. However, in recent years the number of children testing positive has increased with 83 children, or 3% of those tested, being identified in Greene County with blood lead levels elevated $> 10 \mu\text{g/dl}$ (Figure 3.35). Some of this increase is due to increased testing of children that are in high-risk categories and programs that include children from lower socioeconomic groups who are more likely to reside in older housing.

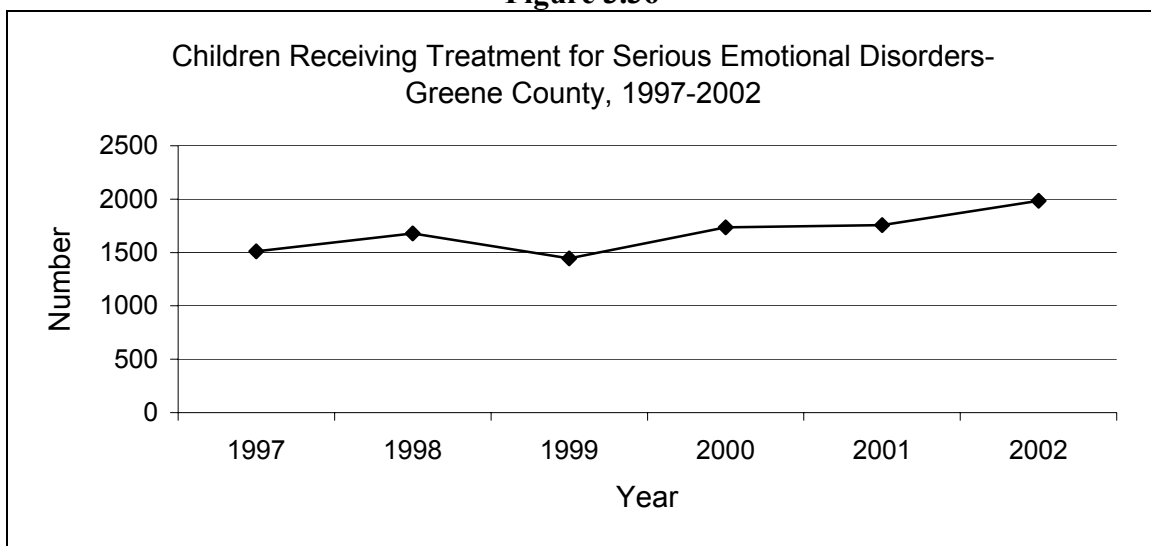
Figure 3.35



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The number of children receiving treatment for serious emotional disorders in Greene County are shown in Figure 3.36 for 1997 to 2002. Serious emotional disorders are a broad group of mental illnesses, which cause severe disturbances in feeling, behavior, and thinking. These disorders result in a disruption of the child's or adolescent's participation in school, home, and community. Some specific types of emotional disorders include: affective disorders, schizophrenia, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, personality disorders, dissociative disorders, phobic disorders, and impulse control disorders. Greene County has seen an increase in the number receiving treatment, with 1,983 children being treated for serious emotional disorders in 2002.

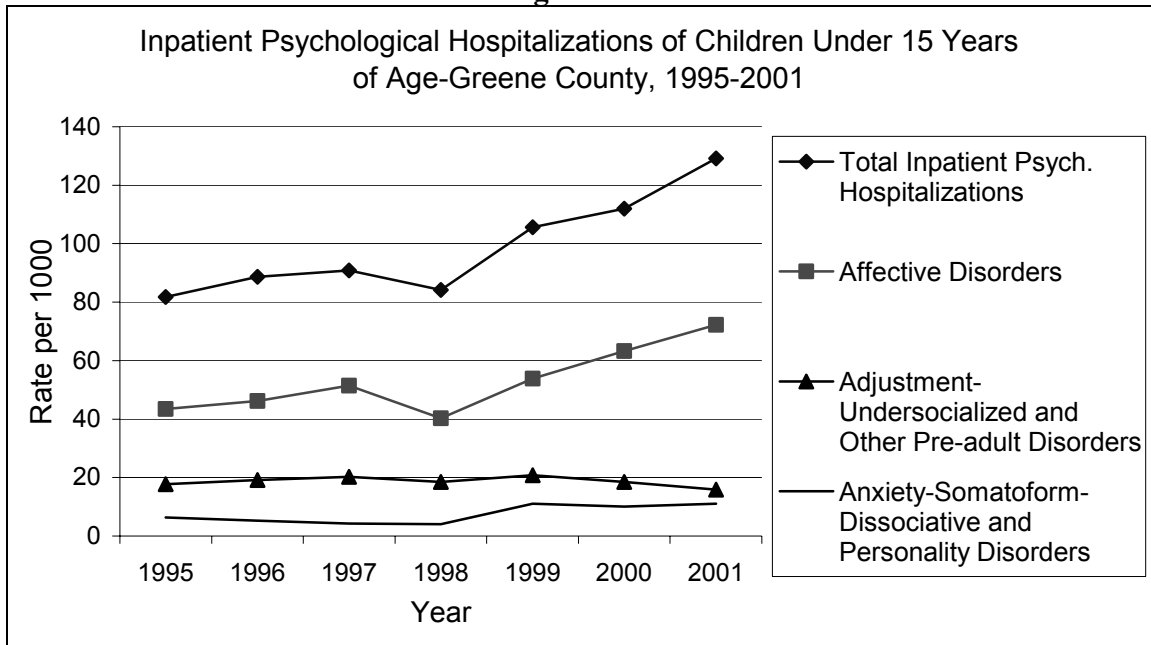
Figure 3.36



Source: Missouri Kids Count

The rates of inpatient hospitalization for selected mental health issues are illustrated in Figure 3.37. Total inpatient hospitalizations increased from 1995 to 2000, with affective disorders increasing from 1998 to 2000. Affective, or mood disorders are the most common psychiatric disorder according to the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI). Reported affective disorders include manic-depressive (bi-polar) disorder and depression.

Figure 3.37



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Obesity, Diabetes, Asthma and Disabilities

Obesity, diabetes and asthma are debilitating diseases that will impact the quality of life of those who live with these conditions. Children who have these diseases will be at greater risk of developing other chronic diseases and complications because of these underlying conditions. Table 3.7 presents the data concerning WIC children who were identified as overweight and at risk of becoming overweight in 2001. Table 3.8 lists the data from a smaller sample of Greene County school age children. This data indicates that 16.6% of school age children were overweight and 16.4% were at risk of becoming overweight.

Table 3.7

Overweight and Obesity Data of WIC Children-Greene County, 2001		
	Percent	
Children:	Greene	State
Overweight (Less Than 5 Years Old)	10.9	11.0
At Risk of becoming Over Weight (More Than 2 Years Old)	13.9	15.0
Overweight (More Than 2 Years Old)	10.8	11.6

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Table 3.8

At-Risk and Overweight Children Participating in the Missouri School-Age Children's Health Services Program-Greene County, 2002		
Total Number of Greene County Students 9 to11 Years Old Surveyed=445		
	Greene	Missouri
Normal Weight	64.3	59.7
At Risk of Being Overweight	16.4	17.3
Overweight	16.6	21.2
Underweight	2.3	1.7
Invalid Data	0.5	0.2

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

The number of children in Greene County schools participating in the Missouri School-Age Children's Health Services Program with diabetes and asthma for the 2001-2002 school year is listed in Table 3.9. This sample indicated that 9% of Springfield R-12 students were identified as asthmatic, and 0.3% of students were diabetic during the 2001-2002 school year.

Table 3.9

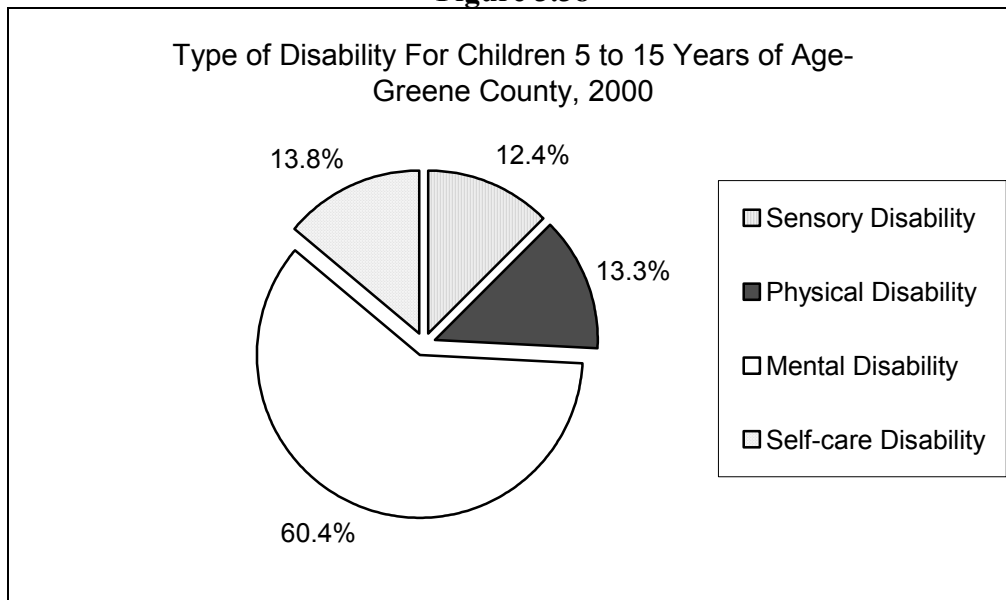
Diabetes and Asthma-Greene County Schools, 2001-2002					
	Students Enrolled	Asthma	%	Diabetes	%
Ash Grove*	854				
Fair Grove	994	119	12.0	2	0.2
Republic**	3,151	182	5.8	8	0.3
Rogersville*	550				
Springfield R-12	24,396	2195	9.0	62	0.3
Strafford*	1,055				
Walnut Grove	312	6	1.9	6	1.9
Willard**	3,313	177	5.3	15	0.5
Total	34,625	2,679	7.7	93	0.3

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

*Did not report data; **2003-2004 Data

In the year 2000 Greene County census, 2,483 children were reported to have some type of disability. The types of disabilities by percentage of the total are indicated in Figure 3.38. Mental disabilities represent 60.4% (1,500) of the total (2,483).

Figure 3.38



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census; n=2,483

Child Dental Health

Dental health is an important aspect of overall health. The following data represents early efforts to assess the current situation that exists among the children of Greene County. Many programs are currently attempting to increase awareness and provide education for Head Start and child care facilities. This baseline data will be useful as future dental care efforts are planned.

Table 3.10

Head Start Dental Screenings-Greene County, 2001-2003					
	Total Children	Passed Dental	Needed Work	Children With Decay (%)	Number of Head Start Facilities
2001-2002	717	425	292	40.7	
2002-2003	733	412	321	43.8	31

Source: Ozark Area Community Action Corporation

An Early Head Start program targeting children from birth to 3 years of age demonstrated the effectiveness of early education. Early prevention education provided to children before they entered Head Start resulted in 92% of the 24 participating children remaining cavity free as determined by initial dental screenings upon entering Head Start.

Child Care

Characteristics of child care and the workers within these agencies are shown in Tables 3.11 through 3.15. These workers and services are very important as more families rely on both parents to provide income.

Table 3.11

Child Care Workers Who Responded to Health Fair Survey-Greene County, 2003				
Full-Time		Part-Time		Total
205		233		438
Percent of Workers by Age Group*				
18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	>55
45.7	22.5	15.0	10.1	6.7

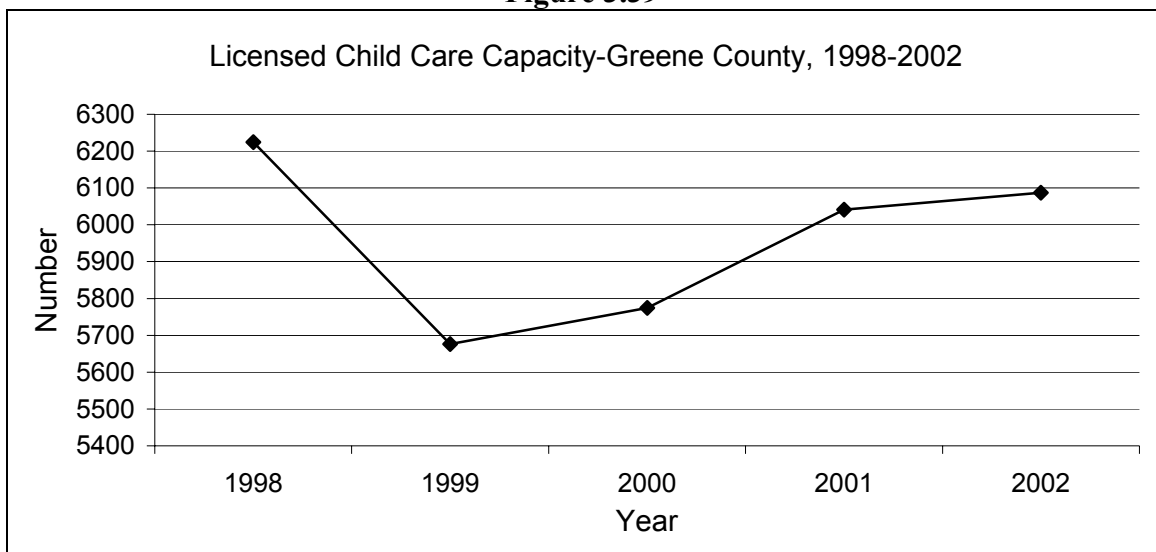
Source: Springfield Greene County Health Department

Table 3.12

Accredited Child Care Providers-Greene County, 1999-2001		
1999	2000	2001
6	10	12

Source: Every Kid Counts

Figure 3.39



Source: Every Kid Counts

Characteristics of the childcare capacity in Greene County are presented in Table 3.13. *Exempt Homes* are defined as those providers who have completed the CCRR Self-Certification process. In Greene County there are 273 total facilities that offer childcare services for 9,190 children.

Table 3.13

Child Care Facilities-Greene County, February 2004	
	Number
Licensed Homes	67
Group Homes	6
Licensed Centers	106
Exempt Homes	40
Licensed Exempt Centers (Inspected)	26
Exempt Centers (Not Inspected)	28
Total Facilities	273
Total Child Care Capacity	9,190

Source: Child Care Resource and Referral

Table 3.14

Child Care Services-Greene County, February 2004*	
	Number
Evening Care Available	27
Overnight Care	16
Weekend Care	18
Vacancies	
Infants	46
Children Ages 2-5	388
Providers Accredited by MO Accreditation	10
Providers Accredited by NAEYC	1

Source: Child Care Resource and Referral

*Based on information received from 195 of the 273 total facilities

Table 3.15

Weekly Rate For Child Care-Greene County, 2004			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Infant 0-1yrs	\$110.14	\$55.00	\$175.00
Toddler 1-2 yrs	\$106.73	\$55.00	\$175.00
Preschool 2-5yrs	\$83.79	\$50.00	\$150.00

Source: Child Care Resource and Referral

Child Health Services

Springfield-Greene County Health Department school-based clinics is a program which targets children in nine junior high and elementary schools who may not have had routine health care and do not have a primary care provider. This program is primarily for those children who have Medicaid insurance or no insurance. The services offered include treatment for minor injuries, illnesses, physicals, and well-child checkups. During the school year, the school-based clinics provide treatment for low-income children each month.

Education and Birth Characteristics

Educational attainment influences a number of aspects of a person's life. The following chart illustrates some of the difficulties and risk factors recorded for mothers with different educational backgrounds. It is easy to see that mothers with less education have less favorable health indicators, which can negatively affect their children.

Table 3.16

Influence of Educational Attainment on Birth Characteristics-Greene County, 1998-2001					
	Educational Attainment				
	<12 Years	12 Years	Some Post Secondary	4 or More Years of Post Secondary Education	All Mothers
Married (Number)	733	2,389	2,440	3,084	8,646
Not Married (Number)	1,451	1,467	696	169	3,783
Rates Per 100 Live Births					
Smoked During Pregnancy	45.1	24.9	11.7	2.5	19.2
Spacing Less Than 18 Mo	18.8	11.8	8.0	6.3	10.7
Mother's Weight Gain >44lbs	26.5	21.8	18.9	14.7	20
Mother on Medicaid	85.7	58	35.5	9.3	44.4
Mother More Than 20% Overweight For Height	27.8	34.4	35.9	27.3	31.8
Mother on WIC	72.3	52.2	35.3	11.1	40.7
Low Birth Weight and Full-Term Births (>37 Wks Gestation)	5.7	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.8
Inadequate Pre-Natal Care	14.0	7.7	4.7	1.9	6.6
4 or More Prior Births	4.5	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.9
No Prenatal Care	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Normal Birth Weights	88.5	91.2	92.4	93.1	91.5
Prenatal Care Began First Trimester	77.4	87.3	91.8	96.5	89.1

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

For More Information, Please Refer to These Works Cited and Consulted

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Website: <http://www.census.gov>

Child Care Resource and Referral, A project of the Council of Churches of the Ozarks. 1910 E. Meadowmere, Springfield, MO 65804. (417) 887-3545 or 800-743-8497

"A child of five would understand this. Send someone to fetch a child of five."

Groucho Marx

“It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt

“Good ideas are not adopted automatically. They must be driven into practice with courageous patience.”

Hyman Rickover

“Education is the best provision for the journey to old age.”

Aristotle

“Women are the real architects of society.”

Harriet Beecher Stowe